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CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR; Satellites
 SUBJECT Economic - Industry, agriculture, plan fulfillment
 HOW Sociological - Labor, productivity
 PUBLISHED Bimonthly periodical
 WHERE
 PUBLISHED Prague
 DATE
 PUBLISHED Apr 1952
 LANGUAGE Czech

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 21 Mar 1953

NO. OF PAGES 9

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

ILLEGIB

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SOURCE Statisticky Obzor, Vol XXXI, No 1-2, 1952.PLAN FULFILLMENT IN USSR AND PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES, 1951

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The year 1951 has marked a further step toward the fulfillment of the plans for the development and expansion of the economies of the People's Democracies. Successful fulfillment of the objectives established by the long-term economic plan, further increased in Czechoslovakia and in Hungary during 1951, signifies accelerated economic development.

Industry

The 1951 plans for industrial production in the USSR and in the People's Democracies were fulfilled as follows:

Country	Plan Fulfillment (in %)	Production Increase Over 1950 (in %)
USSR	103.5	16.0
Czechoslovakia	99.7	14.9
Albania	105.9	47.1
Bulgaria	99.8	19.0
Hungary	103.4	30.1
GDR (German Demo- cratic Republic)	105.2	21.9
Poland	100.8	24.4
Rumania	104.5	28.7

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The figures for Bulgaria do not include those for local industry.

Heavy industry shows the greatest development among individual industrial sectors.

The achievements of the USSR were made possible by further extensive mechanization of production and by the introduction of new types of highly productive machine tools. For example, the extent of mechanized work performed in the enterprises of the wood industry increased 1.7 times in cutting and grading of wood, 2.2 times in loading, and 1.2 times in the removal of wood. A total of 87 percent of all steel was produced in open-hearth furnaces equipped with automatic heat regulators. The generators at more than 90 percent of okres electric power plants are automatically controlled.

The 1951 volume of Czechoslovak industrial production rose 22.9 percent in heavy industry, 10.6 percent in light industry, and 5.7 percent in the food industry over 1950. In Hungary, the increase was 37.7 percent in heavy industry, 26.9 percent in light industry, and 16.5 percent in the food industry, while in Poland heavy and medium industry fulfilled the 1951 plan 101.6 percent, and the volume of production of heavy and medium industry rose 21.2 percent over 1950, and reached 270 percent of the 1938 production level.

In Bulgaria, gross industrial production rose 21.0 percent in heavy industry, 10.9 percent in light industry, and 23.8 percent in the food industry.

In Rumania, the quality and variety of products was notably improved.

In the GDR, 1951 industrial production in nationalized industry rose 24.4 percent and that of private enterprises 12.4 percent over the 1950 level. In the northeast administrative region of the People's Republic of China, the 1951 production plan was fulfilled as follows in various industrial branches: pig iron, 126.0 percent; electric motors, 181.9; electric power lines, 141.9; electric light bulbs, 132.2; bicycles, 155.6; cotton yarn, 122.4; rubber footwear, 137.0; cement, 123.2; caustic soda, 129.5; and gasoline, 127.4 percent.

For the overwhelming majority of specific goals, the 1951 plan was not only fulfilled, it was exceeded. In certain cases in which the plan was not fulfilled, this was due to the unsatisfactory organization of work, neglect of technical progress, shortage of manpower, and the large labor turnover. These shortcomings all result from rapid growth but they are being increasingly eliminated.

In certain products, the output in 1951 was considerably greater than in 1950, as the following table shows:

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Percentage of Increase in Production During 1951 Over 1950

	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Czecho- slovakia</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>GDR</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Rumania</u>
Black coal	8	--	8.2	14.8	14.2	5	19.4
Brown coal		9	--		10.4	--	
Iron ore	14	10	60.0	--	21.9	14	20.9
Petroleum	12	17	--	--	--	8	23.1
Electric power	14	--	27.4	--	9.7	18	17.0
Pig iron	--	5	73.6	20.7	1.3	6	--
Raw steel	10	10	--		--	11	15.7
Rolled products	15	8	--	--	40.4	13	14.3
Cotton fabrics	22	--	13.5	16.1	23.6	7	17.7
Woolen fabrics	13	--	--	16.6	59.3	9	22.6
Silk fabrics	34	--	--	32.4	--	15	9.0
Leather footwear	17	--	15.6	27.5	36.8	41	19.3
Cement	19	--	5.9	10.2	17.4	7	11.6
Butter	6	7	123.8	--	38.2	43	62.2
Sugar	18	--	114.6	41.4	22.1	--	--
Vegetable oils	12	15	42.0	--	29.8	--	5.4

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Under Rumania, "vegetable oils" means synthetic edible fats.

Soviet production of large water turbines increased 145 percent, the mining of lead and zinc ores in Czechoslovakia 184 percent, and the production of chutes for transportation in mines 180 percent; the output of tractor cultivators in Bulgaria 156.1 percent, of threshers 152 percent; the production of locomotives in Hungary 122 percent, the production of freight vehicles in the GDR 305 percent; the output of trucks in Poland 228 percent, and production of penicillin 166 percent; and in Rumania the production of lathes rose 149.7 percent and of threshers 292.2 percent.

Increase in Labor Productivity

By the utilization of all available technical and organizational means, the productivity of labor rose enormously over 1950. In the USSR, this rise equalled 10 percent; in Czechoslovakia, 9.7 percent; in Bulgaria, 13.7 percent; in Hungary, 14.3; in the GDR, 12.8; in Poland, 14; and in Rumania, 10 percent.

The following table shows the 1951 rise in the productivity of labor in individual branches of industry, relative to 1950:

<u>Labor Productivity Increase in Percent</u>			
<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Hungary*</u>	<u>Rumania*</u>
Machine building	14	14	26.0
Ferrous metallurgy	9	14.5	12.3
Nonferrous metallurgy	6	14.5	12.3
Coal	8	4.6	--
Oil	9	--	17.2
Chemicals	9	--	8.4
Textiles	--	5.9	9.0
Clothing	--	25.2	--
Construction	9.5	15.7	11.5

The third quarter of 1951 compared to the equivalent period of 1950

Agriculture

In the Soviet Union, the area sown to all types of plants increased 6.7 million hectares in 1951, compared to 1950. In Czechoslovakia, socialized land cultivated by all agricultural installations rose to 30.6 percent of all agricultural land and to 29.7 percent of all arable land. In Poland, the area of socialized agriculture reached approximately 15 percent of all useful agricultural land and the value of agricultural production in the socialist sector rose 51 percent in comparison with 1950, while the value of production of the state farms rose 26 percent, as measured by fixed prices [sic]. In Hungary, only 6.1 percent of arable land was managed by the state farms and only 7 percent by agricultural cooperatives at the end of 1950. By the end of 1951, the share of arable land cultivated by state experimental and school farms and by agricultural cooperatives had reached 25 percent of all the arable land in the country. In Rumanian agriculture, the socialist sector was similarly expanded and strengthened,

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the methods of progressive agronomy were introduced on a broader scale, and the area of land cultivated in 1951 was increased by 130,000 hectares. In Bulgaria, the growth of the cooperatives resulted in an increase of 1.2 million decares of land cultivated by the cooperatives.

The number of JZD (Unified Agricultural Cooperatives) in Czechoslovakia increased 1,011 in 1951 to a total of 6,250. In Poland, 855 new agricultural cooperatives were established and 22,300 farms were incorporated into them. In Hungary, the amount of arable land cultivated by agricultural cooperatives in 1951 was almost 120 percent larger than at the end of 1950 and the number of members of the cooperatives and members of their families increased by about 250 percent. In Bulgaria, the number of agricultural cooperatives rose from 2,501 at the end of 1950 to 2,740 as of 1 December 1951, and the number of farms incorporated into them increased 16.2 percent.

Great care was devoted to the mechanization of agriculture. In 1951, Soviet agriculture received 137,000 tractors (calculated as 15 horsepower tractors), 53,000 grain combines including 29,000 of the self-propelled type, 59,000 trucks, and 2 million units of tools and other agricultural machines. In Czechoslovakia, the number of tractors was increased 23 percent, particularly by the delivery of new caterpillar-type tractors. The number of combines increased by 122; there were 3,770 more binders, and 5,000 more threshers.

In Bulgaria, the number of MTS increased from 95 in 1950 to 115 in 1951. In 1951, these stations received 1,230 new tractors, 1,420 tractor plows, almost 1,000 tractor sowers (drills), and numerous other tools. In Hungary, domestically produced combines were already in use and deliveries of other agricultural machines were also increased. The MTS had approximately 9,700 tractors and trailers, 8,700 tractor-drawn plows and 5,100 tractor-drawn disk machines by the end of 1951, representing a 30 to 50 percent increase in the number of machines during one year. In Poland, the number of tractor stations reached 260 by the end of 1951 which means a growth of 70 percent over 1950. As of 31 December 1951, there were 9,325 tractors on hand, expressed in recalculated units, which is 86 percent more than in 1950. In Rumania, 50 new MTS were established. The new stations and those already in existence were equipped with a large number of tractors, tractor-drawn plows, cultivators, binders, and other agricultural machines.

In the GDR, the number of tractors increased 42 percent, tractor plows 74.2 percent, cultivators 18.6 percent, tractor-drawn sowers (drills) 114.5 percent; the number of tractor operators also increased by 50 percent in 1951.

In spite of the great drought, the over-all harvest of the principal crops in Rumania and on the state farms in Poland increased, as is shown in the following table, in percent. The year 1950 is taken as 100 percent.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Rumanian Total Harvest (%)</u>	<u>Poland, Harvest on State farms (%)</u>
Wheat	153.7	125
Rye	--	--
Fiber plants	--	134
Rape	--	197
Sugar beets	226.0	--
Potatoes	--	104
Cotton	247.3	--
Corn	129.7	--
Sunflower seeds	132.4	--

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In the USSR, 121 million more tons of grain were harvested in 1951 than in the previous year and the sugar-beet harvest was larger by 27 million tons.

In Bulgaria, plant production in 1951 exceeded the plan for 1953 by the following amounts: barley, 4 percent; industrial crops, 16.7 percent; vegetables and potatoes, 56.3 percent.

The per hectare yields in Hungary, in comparison with the 10-year prewar average, on the state farms in Rumania, and in the Bulgarian agricultural co-operatives, has increased over 1950 as follows (in percent):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Hungary</u> (10-year prewar average = 100)	<u>Rumania</u> (1950 = 100)	<u>Bulgaria</u> (1950 = 100)
Wheat	122.8	149.1*	140
Rye	121.5	--	--
Barley	119.2	--	--
Sugar beets	115.4	212	--
Corn	130.6	--	190
Potatoes	147.1	--	--
Cotton	--	215	--
Sunflower seeds	--	--	150
Tobacco	--	--	140

* Winter wheat

The advantages of the socialist sector of the economy are shown by the fact that the average harvests on state farms and agricultural cooperatives in all the People's Democracies are considerably higher than those of the independent farmers. For example, in the GDR, 1951 per hectare yields on nationalized farms compared to independent farms were 11.6 percent higher for grains and legumes, 27 percent higher for oleaginous seeds, excepting flax seed and hemp seed, and an average of 11.7 percent higher for hay.

The number of agricultural animals in all of the countries of the People's Democracies was higher in 1951 than in 1950, particularly on state farms and agricultural cooperatives. The increased number of livestock in the socialist sector, in 1951 as against 1950, is shown by the following table:

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Installation</u>	<u>Percent of Increase in 1951, Over 1950</u>			
		<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
USSR	Sovkhozes	14	15	21	11*
	Kolkhozes	8	12	26	8*
Czechoslovakia	State farms	--	13.3	17.6	--
Bulgaria	Agricultural cooperatives	--	19.8	130.0	19.3
Poland	State farms	--	22	15	50.5
Rumania	State farms	15.5	6.7	18.1	7.6

* Includes goats

In Hungary, the number of animals on state farms increased 21.5 percent as expressed in livestock units [sic].

In the GDR, the total number of beef cattle increased 5.4 percent in 1951 over the 1950 level, including an 11.8 percent rise in the number of cows; pigs increased 24.3 percent, including a 59.8 percent increase in the number of sows; and sheep 14.2 percent.

Employment

By the end of 1951, the number of workers in the USSR had increased by 1,600,000 to a total of 40.8 million. This increase is divided among the individual sectors of the economy as follows: 1,250,000 persons entered work in industry, agriculture, forestry, construction, and transportation; almost 250,000 persons entered teaching, scientific research, and therapeutic institutes; more than 100,000 persons entered commerce and the communal economy.

In Czechoslovakia, as of the end of 1951, there was almost 4 percent more persons employed in industry than at the end of 1950. Of the total number of persons employed, women formed 31.8 percent in 1950 and 32.7 percent in 1951. The number of apprentices in industry rose 16.2 percent over the level of the first quarter of 1951.

In Albania, the number of workers in the basic branches of the economy rose by 12.7 percent during 1951.

In 1951, the number of workers and employees in Bulgaria engaged in industry, transportation, communications, and commerce rose in comparison with 1950 by a total of 23,053 persons, of which 16,168 persons were in industry.

The average number of persons working in factories and in the construction industry in Hungary rose by 109,000 persons in 1951 as against 1950, while the number of employed women rose by 78,500.

In the GDR, the number of employees rose substantially, particularly the number of employed women, which now totals 30.1 percent of all employees.

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The number of employees in the socialist sector of the Polish economy, excluding agriculture, rose by 12 percent in 1951 over 1950. The number of employees in socialist industry totaled about 2,200,000 persons. Every third person working in industry is a woman.

In Rumania, the number of workers rose by 210,000 persons in 1951.

The following table presents a survey of the principal indexes of economic development of the USSR and the People's Democracies in 1951.

[See table on following page.]

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A Survey of the Principal Indexes of Economic Development of the USSR and the People's Democracies in 1951
Percentage Increase in 1951 Over 1950

<u>Index</u>	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Czecho- slovakia</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>GDR</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Rumania</u>
National income	12	10	--	23	--	12	10
Industry, total	16	14.9	19.0	30.1	21.9	24.4	28.7
Heavy	--	22.9	21.0	37.7	--	21.2*	--
Light	--	10.6	10.9	26.9	--	--	--
Food	--	5.7	23.8	16.5	--	--	--
Industrial labor productivity	10	9.7	13.7	14.3	12.8	14*	10
Investments	12	--	40.6	44.8	40.7	38	30.5
Railroad freight transport	12	14.9	--	19.4	18.9	10	--
Railroad passenger transport	--	18.6	--	30.1	5.4	17	--

* Large and medium industry

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